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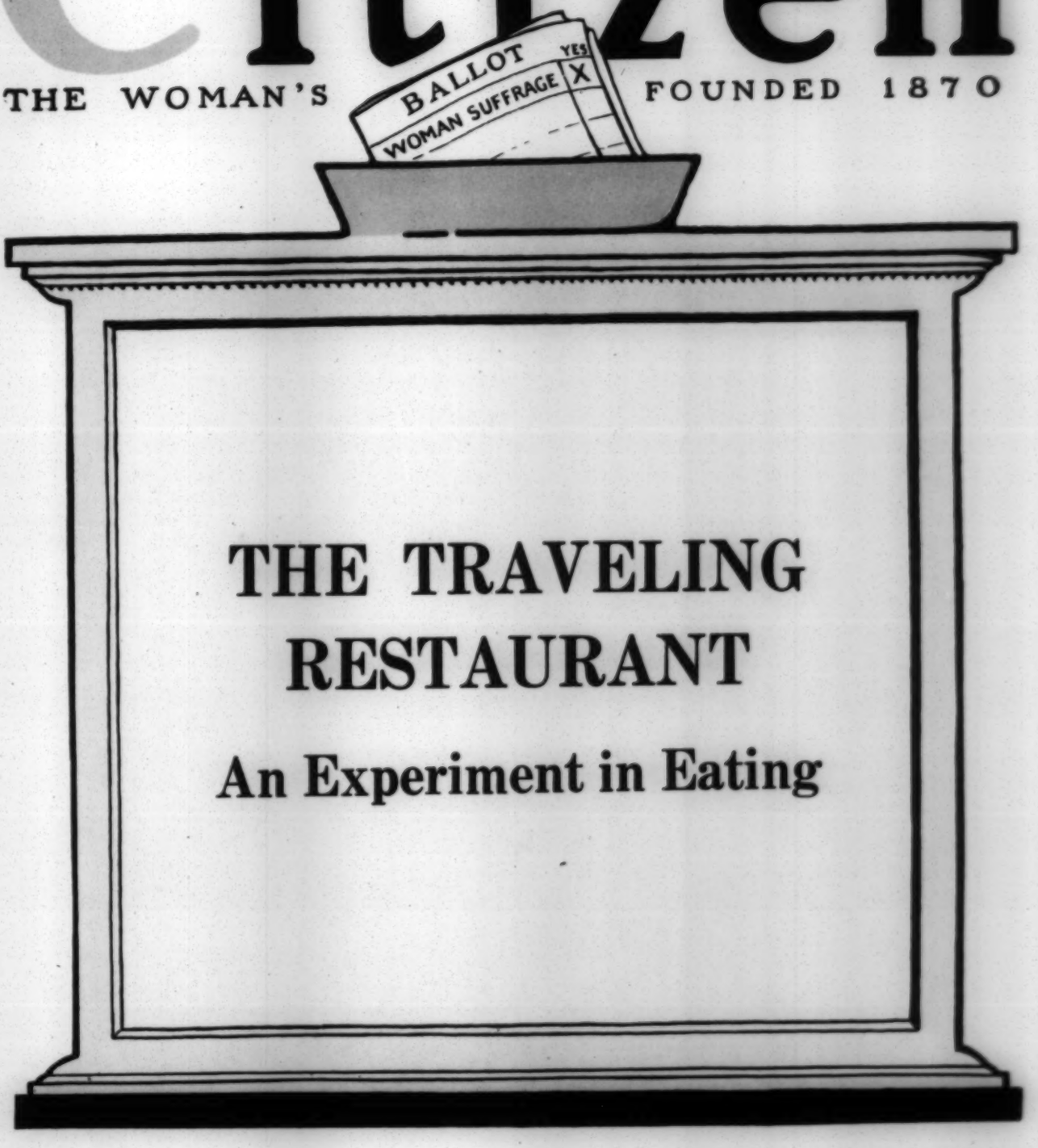
June 15, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

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VOL. III JUNE 15, 1918 No. 3

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

JUST now suffragists the country over are keenly on the alert for news of the victory for the Federal Amendment which is to launch the series of ratification campaigns that must be waged and won in three-fourths of the states before we can count our campaign work finished.

All signs and rumors make it practically certain that your state will be in the midst of a ratification campaign this coming year, and if you believe in preparedness NOW is the time to prepare. The first step in the preparation for victory is information, official information, and this we have in the *Woman Citizen*.

"We are very anxious to circulate the *Woman Citizen* as widely as possible over the state, especially during our campaign," writes Mrs. John L. Pyle, who is leading the South Dakota campaign and feels it is essential to have an authentic medium of information in the hands of all her workers. Very much the same comes from Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, head of the Arkansas suffragists and a veteran campaigner. "If we could put the *Citizen* all over the state it would aid materially in gaining full suffrage," is the way Mrs. Cotnam feels about the matter. Now, what we want is full suffrage in all forty-eight states, and what is true in the case of one state will be found equally true in those states that still have a part of the road to travel. The suffrage mail bag brings proof of this every day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, of Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts, writes: "I cannot do without the *Citizen*."

"The dallying of the Senate and the value of the late editions of the *Woman Citizen* impel me to renew my subscription," writes Mrs. George W. Clarke from Des Moines, and she is only one of the thousands of women who are watching with intense interest for the news of victory from the suffrage front. The weekly accounts of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, stories of the Win-the-War-Women and the long line of war service work that stands to the credit of the suffragists are also matters of keen interest to our readers, judging from the mail bag.

Never do we feel greater satisfaction than when we read letters from circulation chairmen expressing dissatisfaction over the standing of their states in the circulation contest.

Yours for 100,000 new subscribers!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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> —*Mary Davis, Iowa.*

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

June 1	*June 8th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. Minnesota
5. Iowa	5. Iowa
6. New Jersey	6. Michigan
7. Michigan	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. New York
9. Ohio, Missouri	9. Missouri
10. Virginia	10. New Hampshire, Ohio
11. New Hampshire	11. Virginia
12. Wisconsin	12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama	13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts	14. Massachusetts
15. Maine, Texas	15. Texas
16. Maryland	16. Maine
17. Pennsylvania, Louisiana	17. Maryland
18. Connecticut	18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
19. South Carolina	19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia	20. West Virginia
21. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee	21. Washington, D. C.
22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island	22. South Carolina
23. Nebraska	23. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee
24. Washington	24. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
25. North Carolina	25. Nebraska
26. Vermont	26. Washington
	27. North Carolina
	28. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 15, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

"To Get Back Beer"

WORD from Omaha, Neb., received at the headquarters of the National American Women Suffrage Association during the week confirms the statements made by Nebraska suffrage leaders that fraudulent petitions were circulated in Nebraska, to hold up the presidential woman suffrage bill of the state by subjecting it to a referendum in order to register the will of the people. The hearing on this case, which caused much excitement in Nebraska, was carried on all last week and is continuing through the present week.

At this writing sufficient evidence seems to be in hand to demonstrate to the public just what agencies work with bona fide anti-suffragists to delay suffrage measures.

A telegram from Elmer E. Thomas of Omaha, Neb., attorney for the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, is sufficiently revelatory to be quoted in full:

"Suffragists took evidence at Omaha all last week. Examined a hundred witnesses. Results highly favorable, showing much forgery or fraud by Antis. A. O. Barclay's petitions contain 2,000 names. Eighty witnesses swore names forged thereon. Orville Pierson, aged 13, swore A. O. Barclay hired him to get names and certified he procured them himself. Dick Kennedy, negro, now in jail, had 800 names; testified he could not read or write, could not identify own petitions, gave five different addresses. James Grant secured 900 names, including unnaturalized foreigners who cannot read or speak English, and alien enemies. Told them it was to get back saloons. Gus Tyler testified Mrs. C. C. George, vice-president of antis, purports to have witnessed his signature, but he never saw her. Small boys obtained hundreds of names, many illegible and in bad condition. Several hundred witnesses will be called. Suffragists confident."

According to another telegram, from an Omaha newspaper woman, the slogan used to grip the imagination of illiterate foreigners was "get back beer."

It is the sort of tactics reported here that has turned suffragists from the state route forever. Again and again it has been made evident that sinister forces are able so to manipulate matters within a state as to defeat the will of the people on the suffrage question. Again and again suffragists have tried to get this evidence thoroughly sifted in state courts. It is hoped that the Nebraska case will establish a precedent for an impartial weighing of the facts, and it is certain that the facts as already adduced form the strongest possible argument for the federal suffrage route. By that route state legislators will pass on the suffrage question. Nebraska women were given presidential suffrage by Nebraska's legislators. After all, the legislators of a state may be more hopefully expected to represent the will of the people than such agencies as those that got behind the circulation of the Nebraska petitions for a referendum.

World-Wide Significance

IN the telegram sent last week to Leon S. Haas, member of the state Senate of Louisiana, urging the Legislature of that state to give its approval to suffrage for women, President Wilson showed how completely he has become imbued with the view that America is injured in the world's eyes until she standardizes her democracy by giving American women the right of self-government, to the end that the nation may stand forth before the world as a fair and just exponent of that gospel of democracy which she preaches and fights for.

"I hope," wired the President, "that you will not think that I am taking an unwarranted liberty in expressing my deep interest in the suffrage question before your committee. I cannot help regarding the settlement of this question as of world-wide significance and as affording a standard by which to judge our present interest in the complete establishment of democracy. I am moved to send you this expression of opinion by a very profound sense of the public interest."

Full Suffrage for Canada

DROWNED by the roar of cannon on the battlefields of Europe, a great suffrage victory pealed softly through Canada the latter part of May. The Canadian suffrage bill, known as the Government's Votes for Women bill, a sweeping national suffrage measure, having passed the House of Commons in the early spring, passed second reading in April, and third reading in May, receiving the Royal assent at once.

The provisions of the bill entirely rectify the injustices of the War Time Elections Act which was passed last year. Under that act, nicknamed the disfranchising act, the voting privilege was limited to women whose immediate male relatives were in the war. Its enactment was sharply challenged, and Sir Robert Borden, premier, made haste to assure its critics that if he were re-elected he would at once sponsor a suffrage bill of the most sweeping content.

He kept his word, and under the new bill which has now become law, all women over 21, British, and not disqualified from voting by race and nationality restrictions of their own provinces, are enfranchised. For the purposes of the bill a woman is considered "British" if born British and either unmarried or married; if foreign-born and married to a Britisher; or foreign-born and possessed of her own nationalization papers. Wives of alien enemies cannot vote.

The bill goes a long way toward eliminating from the Canadian polity the absurdities by virtue of which a woman in almost all other countries takes off and puts on nationality with her marriage. It is, moreover, far in advance of Great Britain's suffrage act with its unfair age discrimination.

And it should serve as an urgent reminder to the United States Senators that they owe it to America to place her on a par with the world leaders of democracy by passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Cambric Needle and Time Fuse

EVERY now and then we pause to say to ourselves: "Now, don't, for goodness sake, claim too much for women. Over-boasting is as bad as under-valuing, under-paying, over-working. Women must stand or fall by their merits. Just try to help get the artificial barriers out of the way and let it go at that."

And having thus warned ourselves into a state of utterly judicial poise, we pick up the paper and read things like this:

"It has been found, according to manufacturers, that women are proving more accurate than men in the timing of fuses and in inspection where particularly keen eyesight is required. They are proving better than men in assembling because of the nimbleness of their fingers."

That did not originate with us, mind you. That comes from the National War Board.

"Studies are being made by the Industrial Service section of the army ordnance department in district plants of conditions under which women are employed. Suggestions as to employment, management and health conditions are being passed on to manufacturers, and women are being assigned to work on drill presses, the making and marking of fuses, loading of shells, assembling of artillery, inspection, drafting, electrical and carpentry work."

But when it comes to a question of woman's capacity to drop a slip of paper in a ballot box, really, you know, the strain would be too awful!

Woman's weapon used to be a stiletto, a little sharp dagger with which she punched holes in linen and filled them in with tiny stitches. It was her fine-lady task once to mark her linen, counting two threads this and two that for a diminutive cross-stitch.

She could thread a cambric needle with a gossamer thread that would have mended Ariel's wings or seamed Puck's girdle. And people thought it all so useless.

"This punching holes in cloth and sewing them up again!" smiled superior men.

And now it seems that all this training in delicacy of touch and sight wasn't wasted. It can be used in making time fuses!

All of which accentuates anew that there are generally, at least, two roads by which efficiency is acquired, the man's way and the woman's way. Men achieved success in making munitions by heavier muscles than women's. Women achieved by defter fingers and keener eyesight. Both ways seem good. Why discriminate against either?

Readjusting Election Machinery

NEW YORK CITY has already begun the important task of readjusting its election machinery to accommodate the large army of women voters who will take part in future city elections. To that end it is reapportioning election districts and will add approximately 500 districts to those already established, machinery sufficient to accommodate the 350,000 or more women voters who, it is estimated, will take part in the fall elections.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty confronting the Board of Elections is in obtaining the proper facilities for polling booths. Women have in many instances objected to barber shops and other unsuitable places as polling booths, and on the men voters who have stood discomfort perennially in the matter of polling places is dawning the hope that improvement is not only possible but imminent.

Ready

IN commenting editorially on the action of the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut in endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the Hartford *Post* says: "Suffrage is coming, coming by Federal Amendment and coming soon. The country is ready for it. By voting in favor of the Amendment the Democratic State Central Committee keeps step with the party."

Hungary's Determination

AGAIN and again come indications that Hungary is trying to break through the iron ring of the Central Powers. Her lack of harmony with the Teutons is again manifest in the resumption of the fight for woman suffrage within her borders. Prussianism cannot brook anything so democratic as self-government for women, and Hungary's determination to take this forward step in democracy has caused grave anxiety to Kaiser and Emperor. It was the woman suffrage question which overthrew the first Wekerle cabinet. Just the same, Wekerle, again premier, is announcing, according to Budapest dispatches, that he will move, at the next plenary session of the Hungarian Parliament, a resolution returning to the Franchise Bill the clause relating to woman suffrage.

Methodists in the Vanguard

FURTHER explanations reveal the full significance of the action taken recently by the Methodist Episcopal Church South with regard to granting full laity rights to women. All laws of the church have been changed with reference to women and they will have the same status as men, in the view of Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, of the executive committee of the commission on war work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Before the changed laws can be put into practice they must be ratified by a three-fourths vote of all voting in the annual conferences. This was a ruling of the Bishops to insure the constitutionality of the procedure, a ruling that gave rise to the interpretation that the Bishops had vetoed the measure. But according to Mr. Prettyman, there is no doubt about the conferences seconding the action of the general conference. Women will then be eligible to all boards, to be trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, stewards, Epworth League presidents, and all other positions held by men.

The Southern Baptists adopted similar measures at their recent convention held in Hot Springs, Ark.

Is New York Guilty?

A FEW weeks ago a dramatic thing happened. When Governor Whitman of New York State was at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago he was waited on by twenty boys of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, who had come to appeal for mercy for Paul Chapman, sixteen years and three months old, awaiting the electric chair in Sing Sing death-house. The motto of this republic is, "When a kid's in trouble, we're in trouble." And their question to the Governor was, "What is the matter with New York? Here in Chicago no such sentence would ever be given to a boy of Chapman's age. We are interested in Chapman," they continued, "because the boys of Chicago feel that a boy of his age should live in spite of his misstep. If the state of New York will allow this boy to be killed, the boys of Illinois will charge your state with murder."

Are the boys of Chicago justified in their charge against New York state?

Paul Chapman seems to be undeniably a criminal, but not undeniably a murderer. He deliberately entered an apartment for burglary, but not for murder.

There is a law in New York State which provides that when a homicide is committed by a person engaged in the commission of, or in an attempt to commit, a felony, whether the killing is intentional or not, it is murder in the first degree. The extreme rigor of the law is, however, seldom invoked. Yet it is to be invoked in New York state—and applied to a boy of sixteen.

Right here rests the justice of the question raised by the brotherhood in Chicago in behalf of Paul Chapman. Should a boy of sixteen, held too young to be financially responsible, held too young to cast a vote, to enter into business contracts, be made answerable for his crimes as an adult is answerable?

Will New York state be guilty of murder if Paul Chapman's sentence is not repealed?

The law of New York state has nothing in it to prevent the electrocution of any child over seven years of age. Below that age all children are by common law everywhere held "criminally irresponsible."

From 7 to 14 they are "presumably irresponsible," except in New York and Minnesota, where by statute law years of "dubious discretion" end at 12. In only one state, Illinois, has the lower limit of criminal responsibility been raised above 14, and there it is 17 for boys and 18 for girls, a fact which justifies the Chicago brotherhood in saying that in Chicago such a sentence as that on Paul Chapman could not have been passed.

Twelve states have done away with capital punishment altogether. So that in 14 states the tragedy of electrocuting a sixteen-year-old boy could not happen.

THERE are on record in the United States some half dozen cases only where infants of "dubious years"—under 14—have been hanged for murder, and these are mainly ancient history. There is said to have been only one other child of Chapman's age in New York state who suffered the extreme penalty of murder—in his case by hanging.

Before the movement for Juvenile Courts at the beginning of the twentieth century, Texas was the only state that protected the child miscreant over 14. Now all but eight have juvenile court laws. All except Virginia extend legal protection beyond 14 years; some to 16, others to 17, 18 and even 19 years. In only five states having juvenile courts—New York, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and New Jersey—is the child who has committed a crime punishable by death *expressly excluded* from the protection of these courts and turned over as an adult to the criminal courts for punishment.

In view of the progress made by other states in protecting adolescence from the full burden of adult responsibility, it seems as if New York is at the world's bar of judgment in the matter of Paul Chapman's sentence.

The burden of proof that it is justified in filliping away the growing demand for the right of a child to be judged as a child and not as an adult rests upon New York.

In Active Service

PATRIOTISM and service were the keynotes of the first annual session of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 5th. "When the whole story of woman's part in this war is written, the men who are opposing suffrage for women will hang their heads in shame, for they will be proved disloyal to their wives, mothers and sisters," said Mrs. J. Ross Thomson, in her address as president of the Maryland Association. The suffragists took a just pride in their long list of war activities as shown in the report of Mrs. William Milnes Maloy, who is also secretary of the Woman's Section, Maryland Council of Defense. The report showed that women who are active in the state suffrage work are leaders on war service committees and divisions.

Practically the full number of delegates was present, and, with their alternates and a large number of visitors, formed an enthusiastic audience as reports of legislative work and war service work were given. It was decided to leave the plans for the ratification campaign largely within the hands of the State Board. Committees to carry on this important part of the year's work will be announced later. The board, by action of the convention, was enlarged to include all county presidents and the chairmen of the four city legislative districts.

A feature of the evening session of the convention was a review of the laws enacted by the last state Legislature given by Dr. Horace E. Flack.

Mrs. J. Ross Thomson, of Garrett Park, was re-elected president of the League, and will have on her staff, as vice-president, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, of Baltimore; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary Alexander, Hagerstown; third vice-president, Miss Florence Trail, Frederick; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Peffer, Baltimore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank F. Ramey, Baltimore; treasurer, Miss Mary Claire O'Brien, Baltimore; auditors, Miss Irma Graham, Salisbury, and Mrs. Thomas J. Linthicum, Annapolis.

IN VAIN!

SUCH AN AMUSING LITTLE FELLOW!

On Record

THE Federation of Women's Clubs of Allegany County, Maryland, took a stand for equal suffrage at its annual convention held June 1 at Westernport. Calling attention to the fact that the question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem throughout the civilized world and to the fact that the Federal Amendment is now pending in the Senate the club women endorsed the following:

"Resolved, That the Allegany County Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

Americanizing Them

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York City is focusing its Americanization work with foreign born women on those who are eligible to vote in the next November elections. This is done to save duplication of effort, as many organizations are carrying on extensive Americanization plans along general lines. The City Party's program is directed not primarily at teaching the foreign woman the English language but at educating her to grasp, through her own tongue, a working knowledge of American institutions, of party principles and of voting procedure.

For the Soldiers

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, under whose auspices the Soldiers Club House at Wrightstown is conducted, have completed arrangements for enlarging the house and beautifying the grounds in anticipation of the summer and to meet the increased attendance at this popular club home. Nearly 4,000 soldiers visited the House during the first two weeks of May. The new improvements call for additional rooms, open fireplace in the dining room, and a large platform on the lawn where tables will be placed and where dancing may be enjoyed. Vines and flowers have been set out and a number of details added to the furnishings. Mrs. A. L. S. Doughty, of Mount Holly, chairman of the Building Committee, and Miss Helen Lippincott of Riverton, chairman of the Grounds Committee, have had general supervision of the work.

Odd Jobs

DUTY may lie in the berry fields of the Ozark Mountains as well as in the trenches of France, in the view of twenty-five young women students of the University of Missouri who went forth to pick the luscious fruit in the fields near Sarcoxie. The young women undertook their novel labors in response to a call for berry pickers to solve a critical situation due to the shortage of hands.

The Woman's Council of Defense of Missouri adopted the labor shortage as one of its particular problems, and it was in answer to the word that went out from the Council that women were needed in the berry fields, that 500 women responded.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense for that state, was one of the women interested in promoting this new venture. Upon her return from the berry fields Mrs. Miller is enthusiastic in her report of the success of the experiment. "The problem of seasonal trades is always difficult," says Mrs. Miller, "but southwestern fruit counties have not been in such straits until this year. This practical illustration of seeing the problem and coming to solve it speaks well for the university girl of the future. One girl said she was learning more by this experience than in all the lessons she has had in economics and sociology. She is getting her illustrations first hand."

Mrs. Miller emphasized the fact that it was not to make money that these young women went into the fields, but from a patriotic desire to serve their state in an emergency and be of practical assistance in saving a valuable crop which was in danger of being destroyed from lack of pickers.

"BE sure to grow a community row," is the slogan of the thousands of men and women of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, who have pledged their hearty co-operation to the Community Canning campaign. Mrs. John T. Lewis, assistant to the Federal Food Administrator for the county, and chairman of the Clarksville Suffrage League, has been in charge of the work of organizing the county for the canning drive, thus again giving point to the statement that suffragists are among the most active leaders in war service work. With a scattered population of 22,000 the county has ordered 23,000 cans, according to a recent report made by Mrs. Lewis. The Red Cross and war relief societies were asked to raise the funds necessary to install the canning outfits and the women and boys and girls of each community furnish the help. It is expected thousands of dollars will be turned over to the Red Cross and War Relief as a result of the sale of the canned products.

OREGON college graduates don't care what they do as long as the country is at war and women are needed for men's work. Two are planning to go into the mountains, in forest patrol service, one is to be "bull-cook" in a lumber camp and others will enlist in an agricultural unit. The college is planning to put every one of its women at useful work—if they have the will to do it, of which there seems little doubt from results so far.

Vox Populi

THERE is no pause in the stream of resolutions and petitions that pour into the United States Senate urging the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. They represent all sections of the country, many and varied groups of men and women, and associations of national influence.

Among scores of resolutions read into the *Congressional Record* on June 3, was one from the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, presented by Senator Calder of New York, which said in part:

"The Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, representing Friends in the states of New York and eastern New Jersey, in annual session in New York city, is deeply concerned that the United States should recognize the right of women to a voice in her own government, particularly at a time like this, when other nations are enfranchising their women.

"And therefore calls upon the President of the United States and the Senators from the states of New York and New Jersey to do all within their power to urge the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment."

REPRESENTING directly 20,000 women voters of Texas and indirectly 500,000 women voters in that state, the Texas Equal Suffrage Association has entered a vigorous protest to the Senate against the delay of the passage of the Amendment. The resolution, presented by Senator Sheppard, said in part:

"As southern voters we ask Democratic Senators to register their belief in the equality, intelligence, and loyalty of American women by passing at once the Suffrage Amendment. The nation more than a year ago pledged itself to democracy both at home and abroad, and we respectfully ask Congress to redeem this pledge now."

SENATOR JOHNSON of South Dakota has presented a number of memorials from the Universal Franchise League of South Dakota, clippings from papers of that state, urging the passage of the Amendment, and resolutions from several associations of South Dakota.

Senator Lodge has added to the list with petitions from the Equal Suffrage League of Newton, Mass., and the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston, praying for the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states.

The Federated Clubs of the fourth district of North Dakota and the Women's Club of New England, North Dakota, have entered their protests against the delay in the Senate through resolutions presented by Senator Gronna.

"WHEREAS, the House of Representatives has passed the resolution providing for the national enfranchisement of women, and

"WHEREAS, the number of women in industry has increased rapidly since the beginning of the war, and

"WHEREAS, it is clearly evident that the success of the army in France will depend in increasing measure upon the work of women in the war industries, and

"WHEREAS, the right of women to vote will universally strengthen the women of the country in helping to solve national industrial problems; be it

"RESOLVED that we, the women workers of Washington in meeting assembled, respectfully urge the immediate passage of the suffrage resolution by the Senate."

So read the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League.

LABOR leaders in many parts of the country and labor organizations have registered their protest against the delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment by the Senate. The Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque, Iowa, a staunch supporter of equal suffrage, recently passed a resolution of protest and urged the immediate passage of the Amendment. The Teamsters' Union of Dubuque has passed a similar resolution of protest, at the same time reaffirming their belief in equal suffrage.

THE Iowa Association of Nurses at its annual convention, held May 28 and 29 at Dubuque, passed a resolution of protest against the delay in the Senate in the passage of the Federal Amendment. A protest from such a body of women at this particular time, the suffragists believe, should have weight with those Senators who continue to stand in the doubtful or opposed column.

OHIO has become a veritable stamping ground for the passing of resolutions by national and state organizations endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Among those recorded recently is one from the American Nurses' Association, a national organization representing thousands of nurses which met in annual session at Cleveland in May.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in national convention in Ohio, has also passed a resolution endorsing the amendment.

The suffragists of Dayton, by resolution, have called the attention of the Ohio Senators at Washington to the fact "that no government that calls upon its women for their utmost sacrifice in a war for democracy can, with justice, withhold from these women the symbol of democracy, the vote."

Practically every one of the important and influential papers in Ohio is boosting the amendment. The papers spoken of by Ohioans as "Governor Cox's papers" said editorially:

"The suffragists are hopeful but it appears that they lack one vote to insure victory for their cause. Let us suppose that the necessary vote is lacking when the vote is called, and that it shall become necessary on that account to make it known to the other civilized nations that the United States continues to deny citizenship to its women. Is it possible to believe that the senator upon whom responsibility for such a termination of the contest shall rest can expect to look back in the future and be satisfied with his record?"

"THE United States Senate has before it a resolution to submit the question to the various states, and when three-fourths of

IT'S A DISGRACE, AND A CRIME, THE WAY SOME MEN HINDER OUR WAR WORK. WHY, FOR INSTANCE, LOOK AT THE AGED CONSTRUCTION AND OUR SHIP BUILDING. AWFUL! AWFUL! RED TAPE AND PREJUDICE
AND I SAY FURTHERMORE ANY ONE BLOCKING OUR WAR WORK OF ANY DESCRIPTION SHOULD BE DEALT WITH AS A TRAITOR!
YOU! YOURSELF ARE BLOCKING UNNECESSARY AND WORK OF OBSTRUCTING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

the states approve an amendment to the federal constitution, woman suffrage will be nation-wide. So the failure of the Senate to approve the resolution at this time only postpones the inevitable for a brief period. Woman's suffrage is just as certain to prevail eventually in this country as it is certain social and economic conditions have changed, making it a matter of justice that the women be given the ballot."—Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*.

The American Chocolate Fund

THAT soldiers have a sweet tooth is proven many times by the letters that come back from overseas to the American Chocolate Fund. This Fund was organized for the purpose of sending chocolate from the manufacturers through the Red Cross Clearing House at Paris, to Mrs. Forrest B. Royal, president of the American Chocolate Fund. "Hardly a day passes without one or more men coming into my office, saying they had received word from home that a shipment of candy had been sent them, and asking me if I can help them find it. They crave sweets. Chocolate not only fills the bill, but supplies nourishment in a concentrated form, which is so essential to soldiers in the field."

A soldier who has served his country royally writes: "At night when in No-Man's Land on picket or patrol duty, chocolate is our best friend. It seems to supply the lack of everything else."

Miss Ida M. Tarbell is the honorary president of the organization having the chocolate fund in charge and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James is the honorary vice-president. Prominent women compose the advisory board. Contributions in money or checks should be sent to Mrs. Archibald, treasurer, 4 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

The Traveling Restaurant

"DINNER is served." Just on the hour a lavender-colored automobile whizzed to the door and a liveried attendant hurried in with the container, the contained being in pans of aluminum, piled up pyramid fashion. You have removed the covers, found all the regulation courses from soup to dessert, set them on the table, clapped your hands, and made your announcement. In return you pay thiry-five cents, fifty cents, or a dollar, according to your order. Before the attendant leaves you check off on a printed menu the order for the next evening. Thus is your food and servant problem handled by a few stabs of the pencil. If you are the proud possessor of a kitchenette, you can conduce still further to the satisfaction of the inner man or woman by little additions of your own to the menu supplied from the lavender-colored automobile.

THE COMMUNITY BUTLER
Whose serving tray is a lavender motor car

The lavender-colored car is part of the American Cooked Food Service, and New York City's first station under this service is established in quarters on West Seventy-ninth Street, in a home remodeled for the purpose, and presenting an inviting appearance in a color scheme of mulberry and white.

On the first floor of the house, or station, is the reception room; then comes the long room, where the meats and vegetables are cooked and all the hot dishes prepared. At one side stands the big, oven-like arrangement for sterilizing the containers that are brought back from the patrons. Upstairs is the salad room, and the muffin room. Crisp, cool lettuce leaves with circles of green peppers, and little receptacles for the dressing, are stowed away in one container, and in another there is cake; in another, muffins or gems. Some of the orders were for two dinners, some three and some four, and so on. A little later the containers were sent downstairs attached to other containers intended for the same families, and then sent away in the auto to their destinations.

"DO they keep hot?" "Do they keep cool?" "Do you use war flour," are some of the rapid-fire questions that come from the admiring visitors who circle about the table. Just as a thermos bottle functions, so do the aluminum containers. As for war regulations, it would delight the heart of Mr. Hoover to see how war flours and war substitutes are used. When meats or foods that have a certain high percentage of fats are ordered for a dinner, no butter goes with that dinner. The admonition, "We must conserve fats," is obeyed literally. The American Cooked Food Service essays to work in close co-operation with the Federal Food Administration.

One room at the food service station was fitted up attractively as a dining room, the idea being to use it as a demonstration room, but there has been no need of demonstrations. The idea of the cooked food service was hardly launched when the orders came as thick and fast as a June downpour. More than 2000 are on the waiting list, and more are being added every day. It was even thought by the promoters of this new venture that visits would have to be made to the homes and apartment houses in the neighborhood to introduce the idea, but so widespread has been the demand that no visiting has been necessary. It seems to be filling a long-felt want—a home meal; that is a home meal prepared without effort to the housekeeper and at the lowest possible cost for good values.

THE movement is not a charity or a philanthropy. It is a business project, incorporated under the laws of New York. The earning power is limited to six per cent, and all excess profits will be turned back into the business to react to the benefit of the consumer.

This "patriotic measure in food conservation," as it is called by its promoters, is conducted by a board of men and women whose names are well known among progressive people. Miss Jessie H. Bancroft is president of the board, and Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, vice-president. Mrs. William G. Shailer is secretary, Dr. Belle J. MacDonald is treasurer and Mrs. Emma Waldron Davis, manager. Acting with the four officers on the board of directors is Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr. The consulting board, which includes the names of persons high in the medical profession, as well as men and women interested in solving this problem of food and war, numbers the following: Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, S. Josephine Baker, M.D.; George L. Bennett, Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D.; Frederick S. Crum, Irving Fisher, Ph.D.; Eugene Lyman Fiske, M.D.; Mrs. Bertha L. Grimes, Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker, S. Adolphus Knopf, M.D.; Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Graham Lusk, M.D.; Mrs. John E. Milholland, Cyrus C. Miller, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Frank K. Perkins, Dr. G. Reese Satterlee, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Miss Kate L. Turner, Dr. C. E. A.

Easy

It would not surprise us very mu... lows in the wake of the changed ec... kitchen, did not emanate from the un... not going to be any kitchen, not going t...

In the face of so dire an exigency...

Yet even to a world fretting for ... factory, office and field are claiming w... earlier domestic economy. Sentiment... about woman's available productivity... enough, the fact remains that wome... machinery, waiting on customers, doi... be expected to do the cooking as well.

And with the facts in hand the pr...

That the solution lies in some s... place of the old-time individual home k... is admitted. All our experiment is cl... Hotels and boarding-houses, cafés and ... wanting.

They are not cheap and they are ... times toward more communal living, ... the madding crowd. He yearns to e... room. Again and again you hear the ... food is fairly well cooked, but going ...

It seems to have taken the shock ... vation to perfect the idea of bringing ...

But given that impetus, "a group ... cance of the food problem and its rel... war has organized the American Coo... set your meals down on your own tabl... home.

Meantime other groups of people ... watching with an almost tender solicitu... is of supply along this line is indicated ... on the Service's waiting list.

On this page is set forth in some ... rant, for whatever time may show it t... to eat.

ating

all the sad sentimentalizing that fol-
that has taken women out of the
ear that first thing we know there is
any cooking, not going to be any eats.
iment has its place.

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to an extent never dreamed of in an
about the home as you please, talk
wise economist if you have sense
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sk work, plowing, cannot in fairness

of an easy way to eat grows sharper.
communal food service to take the
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ssful. With all the tendency of the
verage eater doesn't enjoy eating in
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r and the dire need of food conser-
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are hunting the easy way to eat are
Some idea of how far ahead demand
the fact that already 2,000 people are

the features of this traveling restau-
worth as an answer to the easy way

NG THE SALAD CONTAINERS

this immaculate work room, by way
ice-cold container, salad comes
straight to your table

EASY DISH WASHING
The only kitchen dishes the housewife has to face

Winslow, and Dr. Thomas D. Wood.

The station is operated on a scientific basis. Trained dieticians select the menus and expert cooks prepare the foods. There is no waste, and buying in large quantities makes for a lower cost of product. Also there is a co-ordination of meals when prepared under the direction of an expert dietician who takes the week as her working unit. Economy commensurate with good service and adequate results is the standard aimed at.

"THIS is primarily a war measure," said Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, who is not only president of the board directing the movement, but was a leading spirit in its formation and launching, "but we expect to continue after this period of stress and hope to be a potent factor during the period of adjustment and reconstruction that must follow. Our fundamental aim at this time is to keep homes together during the great draft of women into industry for the war; to release women for war service work, and at the same time keep intact the home life."

This service is designed to reach all groups, the business and professional woman, the dweller in the hall bedroom, who longs for home meals but is without facilities for cooking, the families on small income who do not have maid service, the large family where the work devolves upon the mother, the dweller in the private home and the highest type of apartment house.

"For a long time I thought the centralized or community kitchen would solve many of the vexing problems of the housekeeper. I felt the saving in food waste, in the upkeep of the individual kitchen together with the saving in labor, were matters that would combine to make the movement feasible and practical. I am happy to say our first station has more than justified that belief. Since we started I have been intensely interested in finding how many persons seemed to have had this idea in mind and were just waiting to see it put in operation. Practically every third person seems to have felt years ago that this was the way to solve one of the most important of housekeeping problems. So you see it is not a new thing after all that we have here. We have crystallized the ideas that have been in the air and worked them out to a practical solution. Everything at the present tended to make this the right time to make the start. There are unlimited possibilities to this movement, and we do not intend to stop with one station. Every neighborhood should have its station, each station being adjusted to meet the popular demands from that particular neighborhood. Then there is the matter of the special diet, for invalids, for persons who must have food prepared in certain ways; the horizon seems boundless. It will take a little time but it is by no means unreasonable to think all this in time will be included in the cooked food service. Requests for information in regard to the station are coming in from a number of cities anxious to know how it all works out. Food is an important problem and plays a tremendous part in the upbuilding of a nation. Surely if ever we needed 100 per cent efficiency it is now. We believe we have started the nucleus of what is to be an extended movement of lasting and genuine service to the people."

NOW just suppose you have been placed on the active list at Schuyler Station, and you decide upon the fifty-cent dinner and wish to be a regular patron—the first thing to do is to get a coupon book. Being a regular patron means that you want service five or more nights in the week, and for convenience the coupon book has been arranged, thus simplifying the payment for each meal. In deciding upon the fifty-cent dinner you are making the popular choice. If you are not a regular patron, that is if you only plan to patronize the station at intervals, rather far apart, you must pay seventy-five cents for this same service. The thirty-five-cent dinner is served to families of six or more, and is designed to meet the need of families with several children. But to return to a representative menu for the fifty-cent dinner, and its portion per person. First you will have soup, very nearly a half pint measure of it, then a choice of roast beef or nut loaf. If you choose the former you will get a piece of the rare, a piece of well done and a small piece of fat; that is, unless you have specified otherwise. If your choice was nut loaf you will get a square about four inches by an inch or so in thickness, with tomato sauce. Then come brown potatoes, one if they are large, two if not. A moderate-sized ladle of buttered beets, a similar portion of cauliflower in cream sauce and salad will follow. The salad will be two good-sized leaves of head lettuce, with cream cheese and French dressing. For dessert you will have a square of cottage pudding with sauce, or a portion of lemon jelly.

Perhaps you are investing in a dollar dinner. Then you have a more elaborate menu which would run about like this: half a grapefruit with a cherry, olives and radishes, an entrée of curried codfish, roast beef and browned potatoes, hot buttered beets, peas, a salad of hearts of lettuce, and a choice of lemon pie or chocolate blanc mange. Just as for the other services, the menus for the dollar dinner admit of variety.

For the thirty-five-cent dinner you would get the fifty-cent dinner with this change, either the salad or the dessert course eliminated. Very soon the thirty-five-cent dinner is to have a printed menu all its own as it grows in popularity. The station is serving luncheons, also.

Notes and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

The Zone System

THE new zone system for newspaper postage, which is soon to go into effect unless repealed, grows worse the more it is studied. Increasing the postage on periodicals from 50 to 900 per cent, it is clear on the face of it that it will kill many papers, and lessen the circulation of all; for when they are forced to put their prices up, fewer people can afford to take them.

Professor Linn of Chicago University pointed out at the Senate hearing the great educational value of a number of the leading magazines, and how they "are constantly used in our schools and colleges all over the country as text books—used in courses in literature, in composition, in history, in civics and in science. Hundreds of thousands of copies weekly or monthly are so employed. There is hardly a big university, in the West at any rate there are few small colleges, which do not employ them in class room work; and the number of high schools in which they are used runs into thousands." Under the proposed system, "the expense to the students must be much greater, and so their use will be less and their influence will be crippled."

He called attention also to the great amount of real education given by the magazines:

"You shut off the farm journals, as these proposed zone rates would shut them off, and you decrease the productive power of this country by millions of dollars.

"You shut off the trade journals, and you decrease the manufacturing power of this country by many more millions.

"You shut off the home periodicals and you shut off agencies that in the last few years have sent out elaborate, personal, expert, individual instruction to hundreds of thousands of women on the care of their homes and their children.

"Just who would lose out? The small town people, the country people. The cities would read anyway; but the small towns and the rural districts depend to a large extent on newspapers and magazines. You shut them out from the freest possible circulation of ideas, just at the time when that freest possible circulation is most essential.

"I say as a college teacher, a man who has been in the educational profession almost a generation, that you could hardly stab nearer the heart of the nation than by stabbing at the country circulation of newspapers and magazines. Yet that is exactly where this zone system is directing the knife."

The zone system has been considered again and again, and always condemned. In 1906 a Joint Commission of Congress on Second Class matter held voluminous hearings. Its report said, in part:

"Neither, for reasons almost equally obvious, is a solution to be found in a zone system of charges which would artificially restrict the diffusion of the periodical agencies of intelligence. Apart from the social and political considerations, which to our minds are conclusive, there are serious administrative difficulties."

The proposal was again condemned by the Hughes Commission of 1912 (Charles E. Hughes, President A. Lawrence Towell of Harvard, and Harry Wheeler, President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce). They said:

"The policy of zone rates was pursued in the early history of our post office and has been given up in favor of a uniform rate in view of the larger interests of the nation as a whole. It would seem to the Commission to be entirely impracticable to attempt to establish a system of zone rates for second class matter."

Yet this is what has been done, by a paragraph hastily added to a revenue bill at the eleventh hour, without any general knowledge of the fact by the public.

It is the culmination of a series of hardships to which the papers have been subjected. First the price of news print paper was enormously increased, owing to an alleged shortage. The government investigated, and pronounced it to be a sham shortage; but meanwhile the exorbitant rates charged had driven hundreds of papers out of existence. Ever since, the government has been trying vainly, off and on, to stop the profiteering on news print paper; and one periodical after another goes on suspending publication or consolidating. There are now large cities with only one morning paper; and the number of such cases is increasing. It is important that people should be able to read both sides of every important question, and it is growing harder and harder for them to get the chance. We see in Russia what happens when people are left uninformed; and we see in Germany the still worse results that follow when they are systematically misinformed. The zone rates of postage tend directly to produce such a result.

Putting Training to Use

IT is gratifying to see, in the enfranchised states, women who were active in the work for equal suffrage now putting their experience to use in working for other good things.

"Why did you name your boy 'Reginald Clarence'?" somebody is said to have asked a certain man. The father answered: "Because I wanted him to be a fighter. I figure that in our neighborhood a boy named 'Reginald Clarence' has got to fight."

The woman suffragists were given a bad name, through no fault of their own; and for years they had to fight an uphill battle against a strong and unscrupulous opposition. It has developed their powers, and given them insight, and skill in the best methods of combatting the forces of evil, almost all of which have been arrayed against equal rights. Now the training acquired in that long warfare comes in usefully to enable them to lead in other fights for the public good.

Too Much States' Rights

THE waning prestige of the doctrine of states' rights has received a severe blow from the recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that the national child labor law is unconstitutional. The decision is regretted by practically everyone except exploiters of child labor. The court was divided five to four. To the lay mind, is seems especially unfortunate that an excessive regard for states' rights on the part of one aged man should have the power to condemn thousands of the nation's children to physical breakdown and early death.

The war has taught us the need of nationalizing many things that used to be looked upon as matters of state or local concern. The child labor decision is so obviously in conflict with the public weal that it should be a lesson to everyone, on the folly of carrying zeal for states' rights to an extreme. We hope the lesson may be heeded by certain U. S. Senators who believe in woman suffrage, but have been intending to vote against the Federal Amendment on states' rights grounds.

A Swan Song

THE Anti-Suffrage League of England has disbanded, and the *Anti-Suffrage Review* has ceased publication. Its closing issue gives an account of the final meeting of the Council. "Several notable addresses were made," it says; and Mrs. Humphry Ward's is quoted at length. It may be called her swan song on this particular topic. She said, in part:

"We have come to take leave of each other at the end of a long fight. The wave of gratitude towards the women of the country for the work which they had done was, as we all know, too strong to resist. Well, the past is past, and we have to look forward to the future; and *in no sense of having been beaten in any way which really matters to any individual here;* having fought our good fight, and having been beaten in a long fight, and on the whole a fair fight, we must now look forward to the future, and do the best we can to help our beloved country."

This assertion that the defeat does not really matter to any of them hardly squares with the impassioned declarations which Mrs. Ward and her friends have been making for years as to the disastrous results that must follow the granting of votes to women. Over and over again they have assured Parliament and the public that it would mean the ruin of the British Empire. That ought to "matter," to every one of them, it might be supposed! The same lurid predictions were made up to the very end. Yet, as soon as the fight is over, the smoke all clears away, and the standard-bearer of the opposition tells her colleagues that their defeat is no great matter.

It is instructive that after the granting of the ballot the anti-suffrage associations always dissolve. Although they have fervently declared their conviction that the vast majority of women are opposed, and have sometimes asked for a straw referendum by women, yet, just as soon as the women get a right to vote on the question with authority, the anti-suffragists assume that their game is up, and proceed to throw up the sponge. It is the best thing they can do; but if the majority of women were really opposed, the game of the antis would not be up at all. On the contrary, they would be in a position to renew it with full assurance of victory. But they invariably dissolve; and though in New York they are still keeping up a feeble pretence of organization, the antis of the Empire State must soon follow those of the British Empire. May they rest in peace!

Women in Business

The Making of Books

THE Women's National Book Association is a unique organization, founded a few months ago in the interest of the women who are engaged in the book-selling business and its allied lines. Publishers, authors, book buyers and book sellers—women who have been demonstrating for some time that there is no more of a sex line in the book business than in the ballot—are members of the organization which has grown out of the desire of a number of women to promote greater efficiency in the merchandising of books and to give women their proper place in one of the most important of the country's industries.

The organization has closed its first season, having celebrated the occasion at a banquet which was held during the national convention of the American Booksellers' Association. Several hundred men and women, leaders in many avenues of endeavor which go to make up the book business, were there in testimony to the tremendous growth of women's influence in the industry—from the time the manuscript leaves the hands of the author until it is placed in its finished form in the library of the reader.

It has not been so long ago that women first began to hold positions of importance in the book-selling world, but those days have given way to a new era in which women are joining hands with men in making a better place for books in the world. Thirty-eight women attended one of the morning sessions of the American Booksellers' Convention, and there is evidence that the number of women delegates will be greatly increased by the time of the next gathering.

The first year of the Women's National Book Association has been a memorable and a busy one for the members of the association. Outstanding features in the association's activities have been the social functions, with their formal programs of speakers, and the monthly gatherings held in the Sunwise Turn Book Shop, where matters of mutual interest to women booksellers have been threshed out in informal discussions. There have been talks on such subjects as advertising, the overhead expense of book selling, the art of selling books, the mail-order book business, juvenile book questions, and numerous other topics vitally interesting to the book trade. These meetings have been an open forum for the mutual benefit of the women who have succeeded in establishing themselves as bona-fide book sellers.

Unlike many national associations which meet in disconnected units and are nationl in name only, the Women's National Book Association is national in fact as well as in name. The entire proceedings of these fortnightly meetings are taken down in shorthand and the transcribed copies sent broadcast to every member of the association, permitting them to enjoy a mail-order participation in the meetings. In this way distant chapters of the association get the full benefit of their membership, and, in turn, are invited to give expression to their own ideas and make suggestions for the mutual benefit of the members of the association.

THE association claims as its natal day November 13, 1917, when fifteen keen-visioned women, alert to the opportunities offered women in the business of merchandising books, met together and created the national association, elected officers, and mapped out a busy year's work. The officers who have guided the destinies of the association since its inception are: Mrs. Pauline C. Sherwood, president; Miss Lulu Jacobs, secretary; Miss H. J. Pfanstiehl, treasurer. The chairman of the Membership Committee is Miss E. F. Widman; of the Publicity Committee, Miss Martha Kramer; of the Entertainment Committee, Miss Madge Jenison.

MRS. PAULINE C. SHERWOOD

MISS LULU JACOBS

No more enthusiastic member of the association can be found than Miss Jenison, who, with Mrs. Mary Mowbray Clark, rules the affairs of the Sunwise Turn Book Shop, where the National Association has held many of its meetings. Miss Jenison's enthusiasm about the capabilities of women in the professional life of the country and the opportunities presented in the book trade, together with the inspiration of the suffrage parade of last year, which marked another red-letter day on the calendar of women's activities, were responsible, in a measure, for the existence of the association.

"Miss Jenison says that it was while every one was planning for the big suffrage parade last year that I discovered how unorganized were the women in the book-selling profession. I wanted to march in a group with members of my own profession, but I discovered that there was no such organization. This discovery set some of us to thinking and planning, and out of this planning came the Women's National Book Association. It was our idea to bring together in one unit all the allied professions of the book trade in order that greater scope and strength might be given the activities of women engaged in these various professions. The association can be made to serve as the mouthpiece and organ of the various units in all of the matters which are of common interest.

"There is always a bond of mutual interest between the members of the various professions engaged in the making and selling of books. The author, the publisher, the book seller are mutually interested in the success of each other's work, and it is our idea to get all three together for the discussion and consideration of common problems and matters of general interest. Our plan of keeping each member of the association in close touch with the work of these meetings has contributed greatly to the solidarity of the common interests of women in the book making and selling industry. The requests for membership are coming in so rapidly that it will not be long before the out-of-town members will be taking an active part in the planning of the year's programs, though they may be thousands of miles away. Our aim is to abolish distance in the building up of our organization.

"It was decided to make our programs exclusive women's programs for a time, at least, and we have had many delightful surprises in finding so many women holding positions of great responsibility in the various avenues of our profession. We hope to bring to the front women who have achieved success in the allied field of books, but who have been too modest to make known their achievements. We shall probably adhere to the rule of having women speakers for some time, as a means of stimulating greater interest in the work of the association among the members themselves.

"THE women are demonstrating that they can stand by each other, and are developing a spirit of professional pride which speaks well for the future of the members of the association. Our book store is a little more than two years old, and we were the first women in New York City to open an exclusive book shop; but women generally have stood by us splendidly. I must say that in the beginning the publishers and the men who knew something of the book business were not encouraging in their estimates of our projects. They all agreed that an exclusive book shop would hardly pay. We believed then that a book shop such as ours could succeed, and we still believe it. But an exclusive book store must be rightly handled to be a success. Book selling is not mere commerce. The more one understands human nature the better one is qualified to sell books. If you regard books as ideas and ideas as equipment, the whole face of the world changes for book selling."

Building the Hospital Units

By Anne Hirst Curry, Correspondent in France for the Woman Citizen

[Below are German prisoners, building refugee barracks and the hospital which is to take care of the victims of the last offensive. These are the first official photographs received from the Woman's Oversea Hospitals unit in southern France.]

AT the very edge of a town quaintly French, grows the first of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. German prisoners, stolid, sturdy Teutons, have driven the posts and built the houses that will aid the victims of their own frightfulness. The pictures accompanying this article—at least the writer hopes they will accompany it!—show the houses in their first days of being.

In the few weeks the Unit has been here, much has been accomplished—how much it would be necessary to know the obstacles to appreciate. . . . The co-operation of the officials has been a joy throughout. The Prefect,—whose position is similar to that of our State Governor—is keenly interested in the project and smoothes out suddenly arising difficulties with the hand of a magician. The Mayor of the town itself, who is, by the way, entertaining a number of the Unit at his home, suggested that the hospital buildings be located on grounds belonging to his estate, which has been done.

Waiting in Paris during the days before we came here was not easy. For it was not the Paris our people back home know; but a Paris cold and damp, rainy and chilled by day, gloomy and unlit by night; a Paris bombed by the cannon, sometimes, at intervals of only fifteen minutes, torn by bombs from the air, dropped just around the corner, or, perhaps next door, or in the very hotel.

WHILE our barracks are being completed, the members of our Unit are being put up in such accommodations as the town affords. Some are at *the* hotel, several at a hostelry that was once a monastery, others are at a third home opened to them and the rest of the members at the home of the Mayor himself. Twice a day we meet at the hotel for luncheon and dinner. There we report and the most interesting report is, of course, the carpenter's. She

FRENCH OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WORK

is easily the star of this company,—though after we enter our own barracks it seems safe to predict the popularity of our dietitian. The balancing of food rations in this part of the country will probably require all her skill, for the sandy soil limits production, and the transportation of foods, even with our help, is a serious one.

Meantime, the doctors are already busy. Dr. Formad and Dr. Gregory have patients in the village under their care. The one doctor in the

GERMAN PRISONERS BUILDING OVERSEA HOSPITAL IN LABOUHEYRE, FRANCE

vicinity numbers five other towns in his district, like the circuit rider of old—so assistance is welcome. Just Saturday one of our ambulances was used to convey a patient from her home to the temporary hospital of the village for an operation. And the gratitude of the one village doctor was evident.

Barracks for the refugees themselves are being erected here by the Government,—by German prisoners, again. And the refugees are to be quartered among the inhabitants, it seems, until their barracks are completed.

COMING down we passed hundreds of refugees coming from we know not where and going to places stranger to them. Pitiful? Beyond words. Old men and women, younger women—never young men—little children almost by the hordes. Little donkey carts, baby carriages and small hand carts were used to convey whatever they had snatched in the rush of leaving—household goods, sometimes a picture, a bit of clothing. One company of them had been traveling for eleven days. Exhausted, they were far from homes already destroyed by the enemy, trudging along to experiences untried and difficult at best, to strange faces and strange scenes, with no news of son and brother, no hope of news, no real tomorrow to look forward to.

Any service, any aid one may give to alleviate such suffering, to ease and smooth the path for their tired feet—surely it is little enough for one to do—for France.

Not Like Peace Surgery

"War surgery is not much like peace surgery," writes Dr. Anna Sholly, from the evacuation hospital at Chateau Ognon, where she and the other women doctors of her unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., are serving with French surgeons.

"I and some other doctors have just finished working over a man so badly shot up that we have been picking little pieces of shell out of his liver and abdomen. As I write the rain is coming into our quarters so fast that I have picked up my writing materials and moved twice already."

In St. Paul's Church, London, in April, there was a commemoration service for the 350 British nurses who have laid down their lives during the war.

The Kinship of Perpetual Darkness

FROM Miss Lydia Bushnell Smith of East River, Conn., comes the story direct to the *Woman Citizen* of the "International Home School for Blind Officers," of which she is one of the promoters.

Miss Smith is living on the Italian Riviera, where the school will be placed.

This school has for its aim the care and instruction of educated soldiers of small means during a period sufficient for them to read and write (by the Braille System), music, etc., in the hope of insuring to them mental resources for a future which would otherwise loom blank and miserable.

The building for the school is loaned by the Italian Government, and the school has the hearty approval of Signor Orlando (Prime Minister of Italy), as well as that of his recent predecessor, Signor Boselli.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page writes of it: "It certainly should have the good-will and sympathy of all right-thinking persons, and I am sure will prove a great boon to those unfortunates who have lost their sight in the service of their country."

The Princess Colonna di Stigliano, General and Nobil Donna Caporale, Contessa Manini and others, are on the Advisory Committee.

Miss Smith writes: "The school is for the blind officers of *all* Allied armies. The workingmen will have their hands trained and in this way gain mental occupation as well. But the educated men of small means, who are not able to have private care and instruction, have nothing to look forward to but blank misery. We are hoping to open up vistas for them and make it possible not only to give them mental resources but enable them to reproduce literature for others."

American women in Italy, as in France, are doing their ultimate bit for the war. "We have decided to go without fires that we may have the more to give to the many suffering," writes this correspondent from the chill of a house, sun-heated only.

The Army Nurse

WHEN war was declared the Army Nurse Corps had 270 members and 170 reserves. Now the Corps has 10,000, and anticipates an enrollment of 24,000 before the end of the year. Red Cross nurses, members of the Corps, wear the cross on their caps.

These women will serve with mobile hospital units; will sleep often within sound—and reach—of the guns by the roadside, with the same equipment as officers in the field—but, mark you, without the title!

The Press Bureau of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense tells this story from overseas:

"In one of the recent attacks, four nursing sisters were killed, three while assisting their patients to greater safety. The fourth was singing to a man whose nerves had been miserably shattered, and whom the new attack was driving into a spasm of agony. The bomb caught her, killing her almost instantly, but the man for whom she had given her life as unhesitatingly as ever did soldier on the field was saved."

Your Vote and Your Federal Government

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE institutions of *local* government touch you as an American citizen at every point and the laws of the state are the laws of your social life. But, except when you buy your stamps or receive your letters, or pay directly or indirectly its comparatively light taxes, your life, in time of peace, at least, is touched but lightly by your *federal* government.

American Federalism, so called in contradistinction to European centralized governments, is unique. It is made up of two sovereignties, that of the United States, strictly limited in scope but within its field supreme over citizens and states alike, and that of the states, having wide scope in legislation and many functions but not at any point encroaching upon the field covered by the United States.

American governments, city, state and nation, are, again in contrast to most of those of Europe, founded on written Constitutions.

The simplest of these, because the field of government is simplest, is the Constitution of the United States. On its lines as a foundation are modeled the more complex state governments.

Articles I, II and III of the Constitution of the United States describe the frame of government and its powers.

The frame of government is a two-chambered Congress, an executive (the President, with a vice-president who is chosen simply in case of the President's death) and a Judiciary.

THE main legislative power is in the hands of Congress. I say "main" advisedly because the executive and judiciary have also a power over legislation which is becoming increasingly important.

The legislative powers of Congress cover (Art. I, Sec. 8), briefly summarized, taxation, interstate and foreign commerce, war, army and navy, money, postoffice territories and District of Columbia with (Par. 18) the blanket power to "make all laws necessary to carry into effect the powers conferred above." Bills to raise money must originate in the lower house (House of Representatives); the Senate has the power to impeach federal officials and to pass upon certain acts of the executive.

Running through all our American governments is the principle of the division of powers; this is the reason that governments of city, state and nation are divided into three parts.

In the British government the cabinet is practically part and parcel with the parliament, while our President and our judiciary are entirely independent of Congress. At first the idea was that a governmental machine which was a unit might easily usurp power. Gradually it has come to be felt that the legislative body was the one which could do most damage, not by usurpation but by hasty legislation, and the theory today is that these checks and balances will prevent hasty legislation. This is where the legislative power of the other two branches already referred to comes in. The president's legislative power consists in his annual message recommending legislation, in his right to veto legislation, which can be passed over his head only by a two-thirds vote, and his power to call special sessions to consider legislation he deems important. A law being passed by Congress and approved by the President may be taken by a citizen to the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional and will be wiped off the statute books if it is so declared. This power of judicial legislation is too big a subject to go into here. It has become one of the most distinctive and important features of American government, and though vexatious in some respects it tends to give permanency and stability to our laws. Besides this the power of the federal judiciary covers cases involving the relations of the federal government with states, individuals or foreign countries.

BESIDES his legislative powers the President has surprisingly broad powers for a democracy (Art. II, Sec. 2 and 3, and Art. I, Sec. 7, Par. 2 and 3). His executive work covers the carrying out of the law, including the administering of the various business activities of the federal government. This he does with the help of his Cabinet made up of the Secretaries of Treasury, State (Foreign Affairs), War, Army, Navy, Interior (Territories, Indian Affairs, etc.), Commerce, Labor, Postoffice and the Attorney-General. The President is the commander-in-chief of the army. In foreign affairs he is almost supreme, though treaties must be ratified by the Senate. He appoints ambassadors and consuls with the approval of the Senate. Nor does his power of appointment, carrying with it a control of the policies of appointees, end there, for he chooses his own Cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court and other federal officials to the number of at least 6,000. The President also has a judicial power, the right to grant pardons or reprieves to federal prisoners.

This is a simple outline of a fairly simple government, though a government big enough to employ some half million officials. The main body of these officials with the exception of presidential appointees have been, since the eighties, chosen by civil service examination; only between five and six hundred federal officials are elective.

HERE is where the voter comes in, and he comes in at his best. In state elections he has many local and state officials to decide on, the number throughout the country is, as against the few hundred federal elective officials, about 100,000. In federal elections the voter has only the Senator and Congressman from his district and the President and Vice-president. This is what has been called the ideal "short ballot," namely few enough officials in large enough offices so that he may scrutinize their merits, choose them intelligently and hold them responsible for the way in which they carry on national affairs.

Elections for the House of Representatives ("Congressmen"), whose members serve two years, fall in even years in November, except in the State of Maine, which votes a month earlier. There are 435 members of Congress, apportionment being based on population, not voters, the United States census being taken every ten years to readjust the apportionment. Senators serve six years, but every two years one-third of the membership goes out of office, so there are Senatorial elections in some states every two years. There are two Senators from each state, the theory being that in the House weak states should have equal power with those strong in population. Until 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment, providing for popular election, was added to the Constitution, Senators were appointed by state legislatures. The present method of election by the people is characteristic of the movement of the last generation toward "direct" democracy. The only important officials of state or nation not now elected directly by the people are Supreme Court judges, appointed by the President, and the President himself, who is chosen by electors chosen by the people. This method of indirect election is cumbersome, often unrepresentative and sometimes unfair, and will probably in time be changed.

In local and state governments the voter votes on men and measures. In national matters there is no direct legislation. He votes on no federal laws; these are all passed by Congress. Nor is there a popular referendum on amendments to the Constitution, state legislatures casting the referendum in this case.

In Italy

"OUR women in Italy," said Count Y. Macchi de Cellere before the Continental Congress of the D. A. R., "had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality and have stepped forward, falling into line with marvelous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families, as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful lives the disabled men, of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory."

Contributions Received During the Month of May

Reported by Emma W. Rogers, Treasurer, N. A. W. S. A.

ANNUAL PLEDGES		
Lenora C. Scott	$50.00	
Mary and Nannie Lee	100.00	
Carrie C. Catt	500.00	
Illinois Eq. Suf. Assn.	375.00	
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker	2,000.00	
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association	500.00	
Arkansas Eq. Suf. Cen. Committee	62.50	
Florence Marshall	50.00	
Gertrude Watson	100.00	
Woman Suf. League, Maryland	150.00	
Mrs. G. W. Nasmyth	25.00	
Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton	100.00	
Missouri Equal Suf. Association	52.84	
Delaware Equal Suf. Association	65.00	
Mrs. David O'Neil	25.00	
Connecticut Woman Suf. Assn.	260.00	
Mrs. Louis T. Stevenson	10.00	
Mrs. E. F. Chandler	5.00	
Mrs. P. M. Cole	10.00	
Mary and Nannie Lee	100.00	
Chicago Equal Suffrage Assoc'n.	625.00	
Mrs. Everett Colby	125.00	
Mrs. John H. Lewis	10.00	
Wisconsin Woman Suf. Assn.	100.00	
Mrs. Frank Bethell	100.00	
		$5,500.34
GENERAL DONATIONS		
Sarah W. Pickering	$5.00	
Mary O. Pickering	5.00	
Janet E. Richards	5.00	
Mrs. Malcolm McBride	25.00	
Carrie Chapman Catt	236.78	
Helen Dean La Monte	10.00	
Laura C. Williams	100.00	
Massachusetts Woman Suf. Assn.	600.00	
		$986.78
DUES		
Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia	$50.00	
Delaware Equal Suf. Association	11.00	
Massachusetts Woman Suf. Assn.	500.00	
		$561.00
Total		$7,048.12

Armenian Poems

RENDERED into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by Edward H. Chandler, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass., Price $1.00.

"THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these."—Christian Work.

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THE YELLOW WALLPAPER	50
THE HOME	1 10
HUMAN WORK	1 10
THE MAN-MADE WORLD	1 10
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THE CRUX, Cloth	1 10
THE CRUX, Paper	45
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Democratic Ideals

A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY

By Olympia Brown

Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.

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Miss Carrie Stebbins, 941 Lake Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin

"Instead of Good Day"

When I reflect on the destiny of women in all ages and all nations I come to the conclusion that all men ought to say to every woman, instead of "Good-day," "I beg your pardon" for they have been the strong, who have imposed their law on the weak.—*Alfred de Vigny.*

The Book Stall

Awaiting Development

THE American Institute of Social Service, aroused against the anti-suffrage charge that the collapse of Finland and Russia is in any sense due to the emancipation of women, is running a series of articles on the Woman Question in its *Studies in Social Progress.*

The series has not been entered into lightly or inadvisedly. It is one of solid scholarship, carried on by Dr. Rudolph M. Binder, professor of sociology in New York University.

In the preliminary study which has already appeared, Dr. Binder opens fire at once upon the idea that the problem of woman is a side issue concerning a few advanced women only. "It is as much a problem for man as it is for woman, and as much a matter of importance to society as it is to both of them . . . In society there are only men and women, and the way they settle their troubles decides the fate of the community."

The advance of woman is implicit in the principles of Christianity, Dr. Binder believes. Non-Christian lands have had very little trouble with the woman question, for they have ignored it. Woman was put into subjection and kept there—*voila tout.*

In Christian lands nothing less than the perfect equality of men and women is possible. "A Christian community cannot afford to withhold justice from women because they are coheirs with men of the kingdom of God."

Professor Binder's review of the slow, almost amusingly slow, growth of the idea of equality will be familiar to suffragists. "Only gradually," he says, "did the truth dawn upon the mind of males that the terms 'men' (in the phrase 'all men are created equal') was inclusive, not exclusive, that it stood for human beings, not for one sex only." At first "it was literally applied to men—white men, then to black men, eventually to red men, but not to women."

Women have won their own place by their own prowess is conceded in Dr. Binder's survey. "There have always existed at least a few women of exceptional virility and mentality who, by sheer force of their ability, have forged ahead. There is no prejudice strong enough to keep down real power permanently." Men have been amazed in this present war. They have always been amazed—at the aptitude and marked ability among women. "Modern branches of knowledge have demonstrated," says this student of sociology, "that heredity does not run along sex lines. Girls inherit the ability of father or mother just as boys do; or they do not, just as boys do not."

The summing up of Dr. Binder's argument for the perfect political equality of women is that woman has proved her case as far as ability, inheritance and efficiency are concerned. The world needs the power of women as it needs all real power. "There is too little of it as it is, and society needs all of it." Where women have been given political equality no evil and much good has been recorded. "If history and present observations are of any value," says Dr. Binder, "they indicate that a vast storehouse of talents is waiting for development through the emancipation of women."

About Girls

THE *Club Worker*, a modest monthly magazine, has just appeared in new form. It is published by the National League of Women Workers, with headquarters at 35 East Thirtieth Street, New York city, and is designed to interest those active in club work for young people—particularly girls—and is addressed directly to girls themselves.

The May number outlines the aims and ideals of the organization, which is made up of a number of state associations formed of non-sectarian, self-governing, self-supporting clubs.

The *Club Worker* aims to be not merely an official organ, but a clearing house for allied organizations. It will gather and report news of club work, and spread knowledge valuable to young people who are striving for some form of social self-expression.

The editor urges girls in non-essential industries to shift to war work. An article by Mabelle S. Blake, supervisor of the New England District Committee on Protective Work for Girls, War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, emphasizes the importance of girls' club work in war-time. Miss Mary E. Dreier, of the Women's Trade Union League, writes about the responsibility and opportunities for New York women in relation to suffrage. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President of the League, sketches its history. Contributions from the girls' clubs and state associations acquaint readers with the practical nature of the things the League does and stands for.

Jottings

A NEW indication of the awakening of women in Japan is reported by the *Japanese-American Commercial Weekly.* This is the granting by the Minister of Education of an application for a woman's university in the suburbs of Tokio (at Yodobashimashi). The principal will be Miss Tetsuko Yasui.

THE National Education Association is calling on the National Council of Defense, the various federal departments, divisions, bureaus, commissions, and committees "to provide at once a clearing house and coordinating agency for the propaganda and activities that they wish schools to present; and asking that a commission of the Association be empowered and directed to prepare these propagandas in a form suitable for use in the schools; that this agency be authorized to arrange these materials in the order of their priority; and further that the materials whose priority is thus determined be sent to the proper educational authorities of each state for final distribution." In the interval of waiting the Colorado schools, whose head is Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the A. E. A., are already recruiting the school children for war work.

WHILE the government is calling always for more nurses the *Journal of Nursing* is co-operating by carrying on a recruiting campaign. The May Military Nursing issue contains in its 150 pages nothing except information in regard to war service, most of it from nurses on the field.

The Woman and the Calling

EVEN in the Central Powers there is testimony to a recognition of the changed economic status of women and the desirability of doing away with all discrimination against women in industrial and professional fields. A writer in the *Neues Wiener Journal* points out that

"One of the maxims which hold good because never subjected to repeated examination is that which is embodied in the notion that female labor reduces wages. The notion is true in so far as the fact of lower wages comes about through the large and cheaper supply of women for work. 'Away with female labor that is ruining us'—this became the slogan of a struggle for existence, though it never achieved any success. Women have worked on calmly for the lower wages because they would have found no other employment; and the struggle between the sexes—there is nothing uglier than the struggle between man and woman, because by nature they should love and complement each other—this struggle, I say, became a conflict in the field of pay instead of a competition in respect of ability. The extraordinary conditions which have now been going on for years have thrown the man, not the woman, out of the competition, and it now appears that the blame for the general reduction of wages and salaries does not fall upon women as such, but at most upon the flooding of the labor market by the influx of women.

"Entirely apart from the depreciation of money, women's incomes have risen considerably since women no longer feel that necessity of underbidding which men imposed upon them as by a right hereditary to males. The change becomes most obvious when we take the men who have remained in their positions and compare their salaries—increased, to be sure, but only on account of the general increase of the cost of living—with the increased incomes of many women. This change has come about not only through the lack of working people; an opportunity has at last been given to women to develop and to reap the money value of their ability in many fields that were formerly closed to them.

"In this respect all women employed by mercantile firms have had the happiest experiences. Formerly they were engaged in subordinate office work almost exclusively and without any regard for their abilities. Now many capable women occupy positions which require independent judgment, often even administrative ability. The ardently desired change in the employment of women is at last a fact, and a salary of 500 to 600 crowns ($100 to $120) a month is nowadays no rarity for a woman who before the war earned about 120 crowns ($24), and who by now, under normal conditions, might have been raised to 150 crowns ($30). It is, indeed, interesting that hardly a single woman could, in her former position, have attained such a disproportionate increase in wages as is now the case. Women often used to be put into positions that only a man had held, but without a corresponding wage. But the time came when all the sentimental considerations of tradition and custom had to be thrown overboard.

"Changes for the better which amount to several thousand crowns a year are not to be set aside lightly, and managers who released their old capable women workers on account of slow accommodation to the new valuation of female labor had to pay the new, inexperienced workers the same amounts that they were unwilling to give to the old employes. Extraordinarily high are the salaries paid now to capable women stenographers who, by the way, are not nearly so common as people think. The intelligent stenographer who can take dictation and put it through a typewriter rapidly has become the most popular kind of a private secretary. She must discharge a lot of business requiring intelligence; stenography and typewriting are only a part of the activity of these women who earn 500 crowns ($100) a month.

"It has also happened—we cannot say whether by chance or as a result of the trend of the times—that those women in public offices whose training equals that of their male colleagues are on absolutely the same footing with the men in regard to both salary and promotion. A woman who teaches in a middle school can attain to a salary of 10,000 crowns ($2,000) a year, and this salary can be brought up by private tutoring to a very respectable annual income. A woman of academic training who is engaged in the office of some ministry has the way open to her theoretically to the rank and perquisites of a court councilor. And in the professions the constellations are still more favorable. At the present time Vienna has women doctors who earn an annual income of 30,000 to 40,000 crowns ($6,000 to $8,000).

"Employes in exclusively feminine occupations are enjoying the benefits of the present juncture only in so far as they are receiving wages that are higher in proportion to the general increase in the cost of living. The servant girl can hardly buy with her wages of 60 crowns ($12) what she formerly obtained for her monthly income of 20 or 30 crowns ($4 or $6). And the capable seamstress who formerly earned 5 crowns ($1) a day does not profit from the fact that she is now getting 9 crowns ($1.80). But there are women tailors who now do so-called 'men's work' and who earn, indeed, disproportionately more than they used to earn.

"It looks very much as if the future—not too far distant, we hope—will see women complaining because the competition of men is reducing wages and salaries. But perhaps the men will be so proud as to despise this one-time expedient of the women and let ability alone decide the competition. In this case, that which exceptional circumstances have created might become the normal, namely, that those who are capable in accomplishment will earn much and the less useful will earn little. Whether one happens to be a man or a woman ought not to afford a basis of discrimination."

Let Georgiana Do It

"The time has come when we do not say, 'Let George do it' when certain important things are to be done. The new idea is to let Georgiana do it."—*Indianapolis News.*

The Woman Citizen is on sale at news stands.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, A CANDIDATE FOR THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HER HUSBAND IS A WELL-KNOWN M. P.

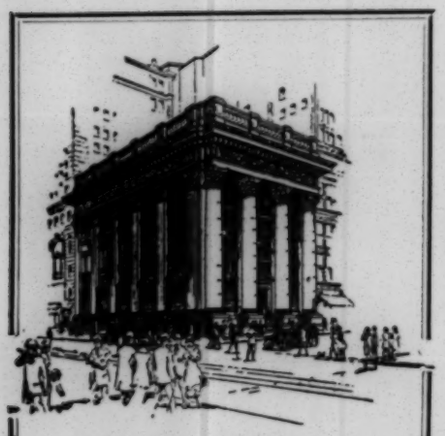
Women Industrial Specialists

THE War Industries Board has just made public its need for women as employment managers of war industries either to replace men called to military service or to meet the problems of the influx of women workers into industry after the next draft. To fill these calls colleges with free tuition have been instituted under Government supervision for training women as employment managers.

The first course open to women began in the University of Rochester, New York, on June 3. A later class of similar scope will be organized in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The initial course in Rochester was limited to 25 women who were required to have had at least a high school education. College women were preferred. In addition these women had reached the age of 25 and had undergone three years of actual industrial experience.

"War exigencies," says the Committee on Public Information, "will make it necessary for many factories where the majority of workers are men to have women employment managers. Industrial experience proves that employment problems can best be solved by having a separate organization in a factory prepared and equipped to deal with questions of personnel by themselves. Prompt discovery and analysis of unfavorable working conditions can only be made by a central employment bureau. Most of the approved methods of dealing equitably with the working force have been devised or brought to notice by the new type of industrial specialist—the employment manager. The man or woman who serves in such a position must have an attractive personality, broad sympathies and executive ability. The work usually pays a good salary. Women who are qualified for it are urged to take the training courses that are being offered as a patriotic duty."



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Service in War

Premier Lloyd George, writing to the Women's Liberal Federation, says of the British women and their service in time of war: "I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much this country owes to the unselfish and patriotic efforts of women and I am confident that their continued co-operation can be counted on to sustain all efforts to bear all necessary burdens until the righteous cause for which we entered the war in 1914 has been fully realized."

Openings for Women

MISS KATE MAHONEY, of Troy, is the first New York woman to become an active candidate for a state office on either of the major parties. Miss Mahoney is seeking nomination for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket.

MIRIAM E. CAREY is first divisional director (A. L. A.) of library work in camp hospitals, and Marian L. Davies, examiner under the Federal Trade Commission, is the first woman appointed to help the government in its work of price fixing, by making studies of cost of production in the various industries.

A WOMAN doctor, Dr. Loy McAfee, is a recent appointment to the Army Medical Department at Washington, D. C. She is secretary to the Board of Publication of the Surgeon General's office and receives the pay, but not the title, of first lieutenant. Her interesting work at present is to make a study of war surgery and medicine and the work done for reconstructing the wounded. The War Department employs also fifty women laboratory assistants.

MEN operators proving unsatisfactory, General Pershing requested that a corps of girl telephone operators, who spoke both French and English, be sent to France. Out of 7,600 applicants 250 have been chosen. A woman's telephone unit of 100, made up of French girls, or Americans who have lived in France, reached France two months ago. One hundred and fifty others are in special training schools, and there is a reserve force of 400.

THE British Government, by an order of March 29, 1917, has provided that in addition to her pension the widow of a soldier shall have special financial assistance while undergoing a thirteen-week course of instruction in the work best suited to her. Thus it is hoped that the problem of the untrained woman, helpless to compete in the industrial field, will be solved. Data has been compiled as to the training needed and the demand for workers in various industries, ranging from box making to dental mechanics or the woman's trade of midwifery.

A FLYING squadron of girls to save the crops is reported in the equal suffrage state of Colorado. Alcyon Robinson, a member of the squadron, tells how in the Spring of 1917 the women of the University of Colorado got an idea and how they carried it out.

"The prospects of a labor shortage," says she, "led us to organize with the central idea of flying to the aid of the Colorado orchardists.

"By June, women in twenty-four counties were at work. Their picking average was 125 pounds a day, gooseberries, strawberries and cherries." They gave also canning and drying demonstrations, and worked for the Red Cross. In one week the Denver Squadron alone brought in $1,500.

Out of the 1,413,000 British women replacing men, 67,500 are in banking positions and 94,000 on tramways.

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A STUDY OF
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN
IN THE
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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Fashion Notes

THE woman conductor fills the land, not much wanted by men, if one may judge by facts, but still in evidence. Rather badly in evidence, because, during her probation period, the street car companies have provided her with attire which is not practical, not becoming, and not tidy. If it was ever designed by a woman, it must have been by that woman in the home, who never goes out of it to know what working on dirty cars will do to slimsy cotton cloth.

The conductor's uniform couldn't look worse if it were planned by South Sea Island missionaries as an emergency costume for the Fijis. Or a penitentiary garb to keep prisoners from forgetting their sins. Or a reminder to orphan asylum inmates that they are blighted by official charity.

Such is the costume of the conductorette, saddening an already depressed war landscape.

THE girls of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation have adopted for summer wear a green and white gabardine uniform, set off with tan foot gear and a black tie. They have also banded together to form the Emergency Fleet Drill Corps to keep them strong and fit, for, as one of them says, "They stand behind the calker, the riveter and the driller in the shipyards, and behind the Shipping Board itself in the carrying out of its program."

AT the Green School in Reading (England), the dress for more than 200 years has been coal scuttle bonnets, Inverness capes, bib aprons and green skirts. Under the stress of war the girls recently appeared in ordinary clothes.

FRENCH women working in munitions plants now have the right to wear on their breast the insignia of the lighted brigade.

"Just take your gun and go,
For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe."
—Popular song of the Civil War.

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